

ATTACK SPRY IN THEIR ADDRESSES

Speakers At Hillstrom Funeral Denounce The Governor, Pardon Board and Mormon Church—Body Is Sent East.

Attacks on Gov. William Spry, the board of pardons, the courts of the state of Utah, the Mormon church and the Salt Lake City press, coupled with almost idolizing eulogies of the life and character of Joseph Hillstrom, executed at the Utah state prison last Friday morning for the murder of J. G. Morrison, constituted the burden of the addresses made Sunday afternoon at Salt Lake City at Hillstrom's funeral. Following the funeral the body was sent to Chicago, where another service was held last Tuesday.

The mortuary chapel where the funeral was held was packed to capacity long before the hour arrived for commencing the service, and about two hundred people were compelled to stand outside during the two hours of the funeral. Six women, members of the Swedish verdani, the Swedish temperance society, acted as pallbearers.

Hillstrom Likened to Savior.

Practically every address made at the funeral was characterized by caustic criticisms of the state officials and of the Mormon church. On the other hand every speaker was loud in his praise of the character of the man convicted of murder. One likened him to the "rebel that died on a cross between two thieves two thousand years ago," and pronounced him "beyond the spiritual reach of Salt Lake City and Utah's supposedly spiritual advisers." The name of God was not mentioned at the funeral.

"Authorities of this state will have cause in the near future to remember the day they took Joe Hillstrom out at sunrise and shot him," declared Ed Rowan, secretary of the Salt Lake City local of the Industrial Workers of the World in his address. "Joe Hillstrom will be remembered when the authorities of this state are forgotten. He has gone to a higher tribunal to be judged."

Child Talks of Vilest Murder, Etc.

George Child, treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World defense committee in charge of the long legal battle that failed to save Hillstrom, presided at the funeral. After brief introductory remarks, in which he pronounced the execution vilest murder, he introduced George Faulkner of Denver, Colo., a "fellow worker," as the first speaker. Faulkner attacked the Salt Lake City press and what he called "Utah's religious pretensions." Salt Lake City papers had lied about Hillstrom during his life, he said, and were not content to discontinue at his death, but had told new and baser falsehoods after the execution. He congratulated the murderer on having refused to accept the services of a spiritual adviser, adding, "No Salt Lake minister or official of the Mormon church has any spirituality to spare to a man like Joe Hill. Joe Hill was far more spiritual than they, and their class of spirituality is not the kind that could serve as noble a character as his."

Oscar W. Larson, president of the Verdani, the Swedish temperance society, was the next speaker. He made his address in Swedish. Those who understood it translated it as an attack on the Mormon church. "Members of the I. W. W.," he said, "will have to correct the teaching of that organization to the effect that this is Zion."

M. Brennan was the next speaker. He commended Hillstrom for having refused to betray "the woman," over whom Hillstrom declared he was shot. He, too, criticized the press and the state officials. He referred to Governor Spry as a "nonentity," and said the board of pardons had no backbone. He declared President Wilson had had secret service men in Salt Lake City, and that they had furnished the president with complete information regarding the situation, before the last request for respite had been made.

Emil S. Lund Also Speaks.

Phil Engel followed with reiteration of the attacks on the state and the state officials. He urged the Industrial Workers of the World to organize and march toward the emancipation of the working class. After Ed Rowan's remarks Emil S. Lund made the concluding address. He referred to the execution as "legal murder," and voiced opposition to capital punishment.

Hilda Erickson, a friend of the murderer, Mrs. Oscar W. Larson, Hilda Olson and Mrs. Florence Lemon were among the pallbearers. The others would not give their names. All wore red sashes over their shoulders, and all wept during the service. The Swedish temperance society choir sang several selections during the funeral, circling each time about the open coffin. The first selection was "The Red Flag," led by the choir, and sung by the assemblage.

Following the funeral, the body was taken in an auto-hearse to the Union Pacific station. The pallbearers walked along the side of the hearse, and at the station only they and Bert Lorton, in charge of the body en route to Chicago, were permitted to enter. En route to the station the crowd, marching four abreast after the hearse, sang Hillstrom's song, "There Is Power In a Union."

Cost of the Execution of Hillstrom.

At Salt Lake City last Monday the board of county commissioners authorized the payment of three hundred seventy-one dollars and eighty cents to cover the expenses of the execution of Joseph Hillstrom. The main item of expense was the amount paid to the members of the firing squad.

PROTEST AGAINST SENATOR SMOOT SENT TO MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

C. G. Patterson, a deputy in the office of the county clerk of Salt Lake county, has sent a protest against the seating of United States Senator Reed Smoot in the Sixty-fourth congress to each member of the senate. In his protest he states that Senator Smoot was re-elected on account of the influence exerted in his behalf by the Mormon church, and that it constituted a violation of the civil liberty of the citizens of the United States.

About a year ago Patterson filed a similar protest with Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, but no action was taken. Now he has renewed his protest, sending it to each member of the senate. It is much like the first effort he put forth, which only occasioned smiling ridicule—even on the part of some of his friends.

Patterson was secretary of the Utah Voters' Information league until recently. The league is in no way connected with the protest against the seating of Senator Smoot, according to its officers. Patterson has also issued "An Appeal to the Citizens of Utah," asking them to back him up in his protest.



Utah's Chief Executive, Who Would Not Be Intimidated By I. W. W. Threats, Or Influenced By the President of These United States.

FARMERS' AID SOUGHT

Fred W. Chambers Talks of the Game Sanctuaries in Utah.

Co-operation of farmers and land-owners generally is being sought by State Fish and Game Commissioner Fred W. Chambers in the plan of his department to establish wild life sanctuaries in every county of the state. "Every farmer," says Chambers, "is in need of the birds in his business. Without them their crops would be eaten up by worms and scorpions of other kinds. I was reading a magazine article recently in which it is said that insects had done much damage in Europe, due to the fact that the great battles had swept away the bird scavengers."

"We want the co-operation of the farmers in establishing these sanctuaries and we also want the farmers to allow hunters on their land only where it is located outside the proposed sanctuaries. The farmers must remember that the bird and game sanctuaries will work to their interest, also that the fish and game department is really maintained by the sportsmen of the state. The license fees paid by hunters and fishermen maintain this department and carry on its work."

"Farmers and sportsmen alike should be interested in the preservation of wild life in America. We do not want, however, to preclude hunting during open season and with a proper bag limit in sections outside the proposed sanctuaries. These sanctuaries will be closed all the year round, but shooting in season will be allowed in territory outside. Farmers should not object to hunters crossing their lands for game in season."

"Sportsmen of Utah are a mighty clan and fine set of men. Many people may not know it, but there is a law on the statutes which says that if a hunter cuts a farmer's fence, leaves a gate open or in any way damages or annoys the farmer, the hunter may be arrested and is liable to a fine commensurate with the damage done. That fine goes to the injured farmer as damages."

The deputy game wardens are instructed to look to the enforcement of this law. It is gratifying to say that there have been no complaints against hunters in this regard this season. About the only violators we have ever had have been occasional foreigners, who were ignorant of laws and polite usages."

BIG BREWER SAYS CANDY TAKES PLACE OF LIQUOR

Press dispatches say that candy is supplementing liquor as an article of refreshment in the states that are dry, according to Leonard Schiltz, founder of the Schiltz brewery.

Schiltz until recently was traveling representative of the Schiltz brewing company and discovered on a trip through the West that there is a big demand for candy. As a result he was instrumental in the organization of the new corporation which will manufacture candy in Milwaukee.

"You can quote Schiltz as saying that the use of candy has increased almost in proportion with disease of liquor and that he sees an opportunity for a good business in the manufacture of the product," said Ald Welle, his business associate.

CUTTING AND CURING OF MEATS DEPENDS ON WHAT IS DESIRED

Correspondence The Sun.

LOGAN, Nov. 22.—The method of cutting up a hog, says Dr. W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry at the Utah Agricultural college, depends on what is desired. One method results in a large amount of sausage, another is a large amount of fresh meat, and still another is employed where much lard and little bacon or the reverse is desired. The carcass should be thoroughly cooled, but not frozen, before the cutting is done. While still hanging it is split down the backbone, preferably with a saw. The rest of the cutting is most conveniently done on a table. The leaf fat is first taken out by beginning at the front and peeling it back with the fingers. Next remove the shoulders with a cut straight across between the fourth and fifth ribs. The ham is taken off with a rounding cut. The loin and ribs are removed from the side. Cutting as close to the ribs as possible improves the quality of the bacon, but cuts down the available quantity of fresh lean meat. The lean meat on the ribs can be trimmed for sausage or the untrimmed ribs may be used for chops or roasts. The hams and shoulders are trimmed neat and smooth and legs are cut off about two inches above the hock and kneecaps. Take the ribs and neck bone out of the shoulders and trim them down to the top of the shoulder blade. The sides are cut lengthwise into three, about even, straight strips or if to be cured into two pieces. The upper third (the back strip) is used for salt pork or lard and the lower two-thirds for bacon. The sides and ends of the pieces to be cured or salted should be trimmed straight.

Exhibit of Arts and Crafts.

The art department of the Utah Agricultural college is asking for help in organizing an exhibit of Utah arts and crafts products to be held in Logan, at the college during the roundup. The department would like contributions from every part of the state and the products will be on sale to any who wish to buy. So many Utah people have learned weaving, basketry, lacemaking, wood and metal work in Europe that the exhibit should represent a wide range of work and the department begs any one in this or surrounding states who has done any work in arts and crafts to write the art department of the college about it.

Collective Buying Saves Big Money.

You can save money by collective buying. The Benedicts' club, which is made up of the married male students of the Utah Agricultural college, are saving this year by collective buying two cents a pound on their winter's pork, ninety cents a ton on coal and are getting from 2 to 15 per cent reduction on all staple household necessities. Lumber, nails, paint, cement and all building materials, burlap sacks, farm machinery, fencing wire, coal, blooded stock for the farm, and everything that the rural community may need, can be secured through collective buying at a saving of from 5 to 50 per cent.

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